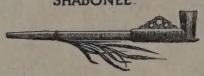
150.5 Caddo

GUACANAGARI PONTIAC BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA CAPTAIN PIPE KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN LOGAN SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN CORNPLANTER BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS JOSEPH BRANT MANGUS
SAMOSET RED JACKET COLORADAS
MASSASOIT LITTLE TURTLE LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP TECUMSEH SITTING BULL
UNCAS OSCEOLA CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG SEQUOYA GERONIMO
SHABONEE



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND

EDWARD EVERETT AYER

AND PRESENTED BY HIM TO

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

1911

VOCABULARY OF THE CADDO LANGUAGE.

By

Dr. Sibley.

Reprinted from

The AMERICAN NATURALIST. Dec., 1879.

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(*From the American Naturalist, December, 1879.*)

ANTHROPOLOGY.[1]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS. — The following vocabulary of the Caddoquis, or Caddo, language was received from Judge J. F. H. Claiborne, of Natchez, Miss., who writes, "It was prepared and sent to my uncle, Gov. Claiborne, of Louisiana, by Dr. Sibley, agent for the Caddos, an educated gentleman. The southern Indians held this tribe in great respect for its supposed antiquity. It was known as the Father tribe."

Among the Smithsonian Comparative Vocabularies, now in charge of Major J. W. Powell, is a short one of the Caddo, No. 444, by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, taken in 1865.

All that remains of this once flourishing tribe are gathered on the Witchita agency, in the Indian Territory. The agent, Mr. A. C. Williams, reports their numbers at 467 persons, principally

[1] Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

engaged as farmers and stock-raisers. They are a quiet and inoffensive people, most of whom have adopted the habits of civilized life.

Dr. Sibley's vocabulary was taken in 1804, when the Caddos were located on Red river, from Alexandria to Natchitoches, and follows the French orthography:

Fire, niquor
Water, cou cou
Earth, ouadat cequeteot
Air, yanour
Wind, havetour
Sky, quarchator
Sun, faquor
Moon, nis
Star, suoquas
Light, binaquor
Darkness, dasquoee
Day, nayañon
Night, naba
Heat, atedot
Cold, acourdot
Smoke, cousour
Cloud, carchavesa
Fog, cou sour quabariou
Rain, quaveour
Snow, ijna
Hail, tarsour
Ice, quitousour
Frost, devchea
Dew, cabariou
Rain-bow, nachnuvoin
Thunder, adenine
Lightning, avoidgnauia
Yesterday, nieschur
To-day, douria,
To-morrow, cearia
A day, ouiche deschar
A month, ouiche nis
A year, ouiche adavyour
Spring, asnis
Summer, yaar caades
Autumn, nibba
Winter, chei
Man, chouve
Woman, nateg
Boy siarches
Girl, nategches
Child, anin
Father, a-sin
Mother, sasin
Brother, nayin
Sister, dardin
Husband, arnoun
Wife, danayei
Son, anin quarcounté
Daughter, natichetez
The body, catocse
Head, quantour
Hair, bahat
Beard, sounnieites

Face, chanqua'er
Eye, chaor
Nose, souour
Cheek, chaminni
Chin, soun
Mouth, lip, ouar
Tooth, taor
Tongue, adetour
Ear, bistor
Neck, nachée
Arm, minni
Wrist, a
Hand, cenour
Finger, cebinour
Belly, binni
Back, chabaches
Side, quocher
Bubby, dantour
Nipple, dante echanqua
Thigh, quasour
Leg, casosce
Foot, nasour
Toe, senbitour
Skin, nousches
Nails, ceonour
Bone, narquour
Blood, baor
Life, quava
Death paquaca
Food, deace nouyour
Meat, quaoutour
Fat, acayou
Lean, nargou
Bread, dasquat
Indian-corn, quaces
Milk, sou-sou
Egg, nosbiquor
House, sahor
Mammoth, douriates
Buffalo, tanaa
Elk, oueyat
Deer, da
Bear, naoeches
Wolf, tacha
Panther, quiches
Wildcat, ouado
Polecat, vueiet
Fox, couons
Beaver, chestaor
Raccoon, hot
Opossum, narcous
Hare, diot
Squirrel, siouar
Flying-quirrel, detes

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY CHICAGO

Ground-squirrel, chiouva aquared
Mole, cequouva
Bird, banit
Eagle, ioy
Hawk, souit
Owl, ouous
Turkey, nou
Swan, sartos
Wild-goose, quinar
Duck, can.
Turkey-buzzard, souquates.
Raven, ouvar
Crow, caquail
Black-bird, quacho
Crane, douno
Pigeon, ouáas
Pheasant, ounani
Partridge, colati
Mocking-bird, quathile quatou
Red-bird, laodoucé
Snake, quiqua
Lizzard, taquon
Butterfly, banous
Fly, quouni
Fish, bata
Frog, quidau
Gold, sounar aquayguo
Silver, sounar aquayou
Copper, dedot noustor
Stone, siguor
Wood, youcour
Gum, guaruoadat
Mountain, ouadat iniquo
Hill, chuquaet
Valley, nicquedaic
Sea, eiquot aicmaie.
Lake, eiquot
Pond, quanmachar
River, baat
Creek, nidday quayarda sar
Spring, quayardacha
Grass, adeitour
Tree, quardacha
Pine, devoas
Cedar, betes
Sycamore, quiour
Ash, quiquor
Elm, da auve
Beech, aligonqua danquone
Birch, saibatocha
Oak, ba
Chestnut, nouba
Hickory, nar
Walnut, sciar
Locust, danani
Mulberry, baie
Vine, sasour
Tobacco, yaar
Joy, quavrinout
Sorrow, gouienout
One, gauenie
Two, bit
Three, daauo

Four, evui
Five, de cequan
Six, danqui
Seven, bi cequan
Eight, daauo cequa
Nine, ivui cequa
Ten, benaar
Eleven–twenty, the numerals double
Twenty, benar bit
Thirty, benaar daauo
Forty, benaar evui
Fifty, benaar decequan
Sixty, benaar danqui
Seventy, benaar bicequa
Eighty, benaar davuecequa
Ninety, benaar ivuicequa
Hundred, ouische aa sour
Two hundred, carquaniauosit
Horse, detama
Dog, deches
White, aquayou
Black, adeguo
Green, barnou sar
Blue, a sarquour
Yellow, aquaij quo
Red, atenou
Good, hanhat
Bad, avouna
Large, quarquavevour
Small, ayortetes
High, ayou
Low, naver,
Narrow, sidites
Old, anistes
Young, siarte
New, souroun
Hard, aiequai
Soft, achounou
Sweet, abe save
Sour, abasquo
Bitter, aquocho
Hot, atedos
Cold, acourdas
Dry, adaqui
Wet aquarquo
Strong, adasquar
Weak, aicquaie quoiace
Pretty, hanhat
Ugly, aouna
Sick, auequarion
Brave, ches. soues
Cowardly, che inij inij
Wise, ouin anet
Foolish, quarnous quourdetauì
I, quarches
You, naquaya
He, deer
She, annas
They, davre
This, deschez
That, déhé
To eat, naquiar
To drink, naquarqua

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To sleep, youdic	To lie down, darsa
To laugh, saqua	To smoke a pipe, darquavra
To cry, nasaquaqua	To love, sendamane
To sing, yourneiyoeu	To hate, atedo ciyer
To whistle, youdanou	To strike, younbin
To smell, nasoeunout	To kill, youques
To hear, youquaibe	To dance, youvechan
To see, nasaibe	To jump, avesaria
To speak, nasacoupinte	To fall, navvania
To walk, nasavear	To break, yoniouva
To run, nasaninic	To bend, darquven
To stand, daarni	Yes, aaie
To sit, dataue	No, aounna

Mr. James E. Rhoads, of Germantown, Philadelphia, also sends us a translation of the Lord's Prayer in Comanche, made two years since by Frank Maltby, an employé at Kiowa and Comanche agency, near Fort Sill, I. T.:

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

MATT. VI. 9–13.

Our Father, which art in heaven,
Täh Afpä, pĕrkūne tōmōvät,

Hallowed be Thy name,
Mōhoits sūicŭt Uh nänia,

Thy kingdom come,
Pun'ĭht pĕrnĕ'mänärk täm'ŭcrĕckĭn,

Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven,
Täh sō'kōnäk Uh pee pŭn'ēūne mahän'ĕn, Uh pĕrkūne hīäōwīte,

Give us this day our daily bread,
Icistse täbä nĕmēmähk nĕmētĕhkärō,

Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors,
Tähn hŏcōniht nĕmēsutīne, Un hiätänä'sūtĭwīte tähsutī'ne,

Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,
Tähkesŭăfpit kā tätshockäwīte, käsŭä tähn wēärō,

For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.
Un simōyĕrōkäwect pŭnicks hĭn nämähcōcŭt, ter hin hanĭt, ĕrie naniavī, kānäckämīwitē. Soonēnähän.

The Fifteenth Bulletin of the United States National Museum contains the report of several naturalists upon the scientific results of the Howgate Expedition. Mr. Ludwig Kumlien, naturalist of the expedition, contributes a paper consisting of fragmentary notes on the Eskimo of Cumberland sound. There will be found enough of mythology and linguistics in the contribution to repay perusal.

Two works on the ancient races of America are advertised under the following titles: "Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley; being an account of some of the Monuments and Relics of Prehistoric Races scattered over its surface, with suggestions as to their origin and uses. By A. J. Conant, A.M. C. R. Barns, St. Louis, Mo. $1.50." "The North Americans of Antiquity; their Origin, Migrations and Type of Civilization considered. By John T. Short. Pages 530. Harper & Brothers, New York."